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VOLUME 8. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1879. NUMBER 16.

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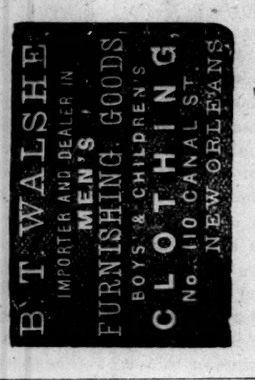

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BERRY LODGE No. 45, A.·. Y.·. M.·. C. K. Brown, W.·. M.·., Arthur P. Williams, Secretary, meets at the Masonic Hall, corner of St. Peter and St. Claude Streets, first Tuesday evening of every month at 7 o'clock.

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An Open Letter from the Hon. John R. Lynch.

To the Editor of the National Republican:

SIR—I see in the *Congressional Record* of March 2 a speech by General Chalmers, of Mississippi, in which he attempted to explain among other things, his own election to Congress. Believing as I do that it would be unjust to the Republicans of the sixth district of Mississippi to allow Gen. Chalmers' misrepresentations to go before the country uncontradicted, I inclose a copy of a letter that was written by me shortly after the election in November last, and addressed to the editor of a Democratic paper at Port Gibson, but which the editor declined to publish.

I will take this occasion to say that while there is no personal feeling of unfriendliness existing between General Chalmers and myself, still I feel that it is a duty I owe the Republicans of the sixth Mississippi district to assert that General Chalmers is very well aware of the fact that he has no more moral right to a seat in Congress than he has to a seat in the House of Commons; that he is the official product of an organized system of frauds and swindles upon the ballot-box that ought to be sufficient to bring a blush of shame upon the cheek of every honest man in the country.

General Chalmers grossly misrepresents the colored men of the sixth Mississippi district, or of the State, for that matter, when he asserts that they or any considerable number of them are or ever have been Democrats, or that any considerable number of them have ever supported him in his political aspirations. The colored men of Mississippi are just as firm in their allegiance to and support of the Republican party to day as they ever were. If General Chalmers has any doubts as to the correctness of this assertion, all that is necessary for him and his party to do is to guarantee a fair election and an honest count, and his doubts will be immediately removed. Respectfully,

JOHN R. LYNCH.

Colonel Mason:

MY DEAR SIR—Through the kindness of a friend I have been placed in possession of a copy of your paper, containing your comments on a letter written by me some time since, and published in the Natchez *Democrat*, in which I distinctly charged that our present so-called representative from this district "occupies a seat in Congress to-day, not by the will of a majority of the voters of the district, but through violence, fraud, and perjury." As your comments are free from that billingsgate and vituperation for which Southern Democratic papers are chiefly noted, I have concluded to correct some of the misstatements which you evidently unintentionally made, and also to animadvert on some of the points to which you alluded. You were entirely mistaken in asserting that the contest against General Chalmers was withdrawn by me. Precisely the reverse of this is true. Chalmers, like all other defendants in a suit, who are conscious of the fact that they have a bad case, took advantage of every legal quibble and technicality for delay and to prevent the case from coming to an issue.

As too much time has been consumed in disposing of technical and irrelevant points, the committee, the organ of the House, decided to reject the case on the alleged ground that it would be impossible to take sufficient testimony in the remaining time to overcome the majority by which he was returned elected. You will thus see that the case was not withdrawn, as asserted by you; nor was it dismissed for want of equity, for it has never been even considered on its merits up to this day. After reading your comments over very carefully, I failed to discover wherein you even attempted to disprove or controvert a single allegation contained in the letter upon which you commented. Your sagacity in this matter is only equal to your ingenuity.

You seem to think that telling unpleasant truths on the party with which you are at present unfortunately identified is calculated to intensify the feeling of bitterness and hostility between the races, and you also intimate that the only condition upon which the colored people can expect to bring about and maintain a perfect pacification is to affiliate with the Democratic party. Permit me to ask you, in all candor, do you not recognize the fact that men can honestly believe that no greater calamity can befall the South and Southern interests than national Democratic ascendancy?

No reason can be presented or argument advanced, in my opinion, why even Southern white men, who are liberal and conservative, should identify themselves with the Democratic party. The name "Democracy," according to its modern perverted application, is synonymous with every species of political crime, outrage, and inhumanity which has ever disgraced our government or brought reproach upon our civilization. It not only sustained and upheld the inforced degradation and subjugation of a large portion of the inhabitants of the country, but which, to say nothing of what may now be regarded as dead issues, has been the bane and curse of the South for the last quarter of a century. You express the hope that "color against color" may be obliterated, and that the two races may "live in closer communion."

In this I give you credit for sincerity, although the idea is very forcibly conveyed that you oppose it only in the hope that colored men may identify themselves with the Democratic party, and thus do away with the necessity of drawing the color line in politics. If this is the ground upon which that pernicious doctrine has commended itself to your disapprobation, it is well, perhaps, that I should take this occasion to assure you that you may as well abandon any further effort in that direction. You must either oppose it because you believe it to be dangerous and wrong, regardless of political consequences as I have done, and still do, or else you must advocate it with all the energy and ability you can command. At any rate, I feel that I am safe in assuring you that you will never succeed in the accomplishment of the purposes you profess to have in contemplation as long as you adhere to or acquiesce in the policy of coercion, violence, and fraud.

You think the language used by me was unjust to General Chalmers, because he has made "the interest of the colored race a specialty." In reply to this I will say that, however earnestly he may have tried to ameliorate the flagitious crimes and outrages that were committed on his behalf and for his benefit, still it is utterly impossible for Republicans in this district to look upon him in any other light than as the representative of their disfranchisement. Those who are in control of the political machinery of this district may be proud of the victory they achieved in his election two years ago, but those who make any pretentions to being high-toned and honorable can derive very little, if any, satisfaction from a victory that is procured at the cost of every principle of equity, morality, and justice.

If these are the representatives of Southern chivalry, manhood, and honor of to-day, I can only say, in defense of those who gave tone and character to Southern society in *ante-bellum* days, that they are not the representatives of those with whom I was raised and under whose supervision and direction I received my early training. It may be that the retrogression of the last decade has been so rapid as to have entirely consumed and annihilated those who justly claimed in days past and gone to be the representatives of Southern manhood and honor. Admitting this to be, we can then only look on our *de facto* Congress as the representative of the degeneracy and decadence of the age in which we live.

In conclusion, allow me to call your attention to some of the inevitable consequences which will grow out of the inauguration of the policy of violence and fraud which we all know to have been the chief agencies employed for manufacturing Democratic majorities in this State during the last three years. Every proposition which has been or may hereafter be presented to Congress, having for its object the development of the material resources of the South, must now perish upon the altar of sectional animosity which has not only been created, but constantly cherished and nurtured by the short-sighted and foolish action of Southern Democrats in arraying the South in a solid body against the North. But the solidity of the South in support of the Democratic party would not be so disastrous to Southern interests if it were brought about by fair and legitimate means. But it is a fact which none can truthfully deny that it has been brought about at the sacrifice and expense of the dearest rights and privileges appertaining to American citizenship—the freedom of speech and the purity of elections. Elections at the South, especially in this State, and particularly in counties like the one in which you reside, are justly looked upon and generally regarded as mere farcical formalities. The Northern mind is now seriously apprehensive that it is the intention of Southern Democrats, with the aid and assistance of a few Northern Democrats, many of whom occupied positions of questionable loyalty during the war, to take possession of the government for the purpose of depleting its treasury, destroying its credit, lessening the efficiency of its army and navy, and, in fact, to subvert the government itself. These are the apprehensions which now prevail in the public mind North, and I regret to be compelled to confess that they are not groundless. If you think this policy is calculated to benefit the South, you are at liberty to continue to advocate it; but you must not expect to have the co-operation and assistance of those who came to their country's rescue in the hour of its greatest peril.

Respectfully yours,
JOHN R. LYNCH.

Natchez, Miss., Nov. 20, 1878.

On the 1st April Mexico was to carry into effect the rates established by the universal postal union.

A newspaper called the *Citizen*, edited by and in the interest of colored people has been established in Havana.

A special term of the criminal court has been called at Frankfort, Kentucky, to try Buford, the murderer of Judge Elliott.

Political oppression of Protestants in Brazil may lead to the joint intervention of England and Germany.

—The champion walkist, Rowell, sailed for England on Wednesday.

Stampede of the Blacks.

Our letter from Delta on the colored exodus from that section of the State has attracted wide-spread attention from the leading journals of the country. The subjoined from the *Journal*, Albany, New York, is worthy of a careful and thoughtful reading:

Never since emancipation has there been such a stampede of colored people from any part of the South as is now in progress in Louisiana and Mississippi. The begirs to Liberia a few years ago was as nothing in comparison with it, either in the extent of the exodus or the excitement among the blacks in regard to it.

All along the river in Louisiana and Mississippi there are great bustle and commotion. The steamboat landings are crowded with men, women and children eager to take passage to St. Louis on their way to Kansas. But as none are taken on board until the fare is paid by themselves, we may dismiss as an idle rumor the statement that outside parties are back of the movement. Ex-Gov. Pinchback, himself of African blood, has been among them and tried in vain to cool down their determination to turn their backs upon their old homes and seek new ones elsewhere. He had heard of the Kansas fever before leaving New Orleans, but says he was surprised to find so large crowds awaiting transportation. Mr. Pinchback was at pains to investigate the causes of this remarkable exodus, and while he found several, which were put forward, he thinks the real cause is an apprehension of undefined danger in the near future. He says they religiously believe the Louisiana Constitutional Convention, which is to meet soon, bodes them no good, and that it has been ordered for the express purpose of abridging their rights and liberties. They verily believe they are fleeing from fresh wrath which the Bourbons and bull-dozers are preparing for them. They are panic-stricken. Roads leading to the steamboat landings are crowded with the people and their teams. The ex-Governor fully satisfied himself from what he saw and heard that the movement has assumed formidable shape, and that unless means are devised to arrest it, a large portion of the State will soon be entirely destitute of its laboring classes.

In one section every member of two of the leading Baptist churches has left, and the excitement is said to be spreading rapidly in nearly all directions. While greatly deploring this condition of things as likely to result in more or less distress and suffering, Mr. Pinchback discovers some possible good in it after all. He thinks it may teach a relentless, arrogant and bull-dozing South that there is a point beyond which even negro endurance cannot go. Efforts are already making to check the emigration and secure a better understanding between the blacks and planters. This is a bad season of the year for laborers in the lower Mississippi valley to leave in multitudes and the alarm among the cotton growers and sugar producers may lead to salutary results. But one thing is greatly to be desired in regard to those who have pushed boldly out into new fields—and that is their success. If the immigration into Kansas should prove a failure, if the negroes turn out wholly unequal to the task of making themselves new homes, if their little settlements soon break up and dwindle away and some of the blacks crawl back to the old locality, seeking work in the old fields from the old employers, the effect upon the colored people of the whole South could hardly fail to be disastrous so far as any greater regard for their rights by the whites is concerned. Let the Southern Bourbons witness such a demonstration, let the negroes be cowed so completely as no longer to entertain the hope of successful venture beyond the boundaries of the old slave States, let them become discouraged as to the opening of any [illegible]—let all this happen and we fear their condition would be deplorable.

For if the present movement should prove an utter failure, when or how would there be hope of a successful exodus? Southern Kansas to-day offers an inviting field to such settlers. The climate is mild, the land productive and the opportunites better than they ever will be again.

Moreover according to all accounts the negro exodus includes the better class of the blacks. They have means to pay their own fare besides more or less to take with them. Hard work is in store for them—no doubt of that; but friendly hands should help and kind words cheer them, both for the sake of the immigrants themselves and of the effect their success will have on the South. There is no question but that the negro must work harder in Kansas for the same comforts than in the cotton states—that is if he had half a show in those States. But now he finds the Southern land-owner charging him from seven to ten dollars an acre as rental on farming lands. This of course the negro cannot pay and live. But let the negro show he is not dependent for his bread upon the planters, let him show his grit and pluck required to secure success in a new country and he will find the Southern grasp upon his brother relaxing and his condition so greatly improved that he will prefer the South to any other part of the country.

MARK TWAIN'S description of a party who made the cultivation of ignorance the special business of his life, may be suspected of a slight flavor of exaggeration, but, if the word idiocy be substituted for ignorance, the Southern press affords ample corroboration of its plain, unvarnished truth. *Ecce signum:*

YES, THANK GOD, WE HAVE CAPTURED THE CAPITOL!

Special to the Cincinnati Gazette.

WASHINGTON, March 16.

A number of Southern members to-day received copies of the following article from a journal in Mississippi called the "Southern States:"

"After a struggle of eighteen years in war and politics the Confederacy has at last captured the Capitol."—Washington Republican.

"Yes, thank God, we have captured the capitol, and in 1880 our man will walk up the White House steps and take his seat in the Presidential chair. Then will our glorious triumph be complete; then will we proceed to tear your amendments from the Constitution, and trample them in the mire; then will we break the shackle you have forged for the three sovereign and independent commonwealths of the Union; then will we recognize the right of secession, a right that is not dead but sleeping. Then will we decorate the capitol with the pictures of Davis, and Lee, and Stuart, and all the glorious leaders of a cause that is not lost, but living still. Yes, thank God! we have captured the capitol, and from that coign of vantage we propose to rule the republic in a way that will make your Radical laws and your Radical leaders forever odious to America."

Such attainments in idiocy do not come by virtue; they are the results of special cultivation. Elect that editor to Congress and he will become a leader in the noble band of statesmen who so nobly vindicated the time-honored doctrine of states-right from being bull-dozed by a national quarantine. His subsequent career will be described by the noble stanza—

"I'll straddle the rainbow
And ride to the moon;
I'll paddle the ocean
In the bowl of a spoon."

The Louisianian.

P. B. S. Pinchback,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1879.

☞ All letters on business and communications should be addressed to the "Louisianian, 644 Camp Street."

No notice taken of anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Rejected communications cannot be returned, neither can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the sentiments of communications.

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Charles T. Graham, Ohio.
S. W. Smith, Richland.
R W Fitzhugh, Natchez, Miss

Whenever you laugh at *Times* you are likely to say, Weight-man.

The English have an eye on Burmah while the king is on a spree.

The Khedive's about to abdicate. Never, while there's a Fellah round to be taxed.

The Sultan's plate is to be coined. Russian bullets have increased the specie of commerce.

Our thanks are due Mr. Adam Blake, of Albany, New York, for appreciated favors.

Shade of Boss Tweed! The glory of Tammany has been buried in the bar'ls of Sammy J.

What can England be, possibly after in sending a mission to only A-shantee in West Africa.

The presidential battle of 1880 is just now being furiously fought in advance at Washington.

All kinds of Centres are struggling to find their right and left sides in the French Assembly.

A citizen's health committee has been formed in this city. Will there be a quorum during the summer?

Mr. Foge, of Cleveland, thinks he sees his way clear through to the lieutenant governorship of Ohio.

Medium, tell Charlemagne to send up his Roland, and we'll give him in exchange a Simon pure Oliver.

The atmosphere of Washington is warm with the expressive English of disappointed Democratic applicants for office.

Mr. Evarts says compromise; all the rest of the Cabinet cry out, no; the President looks mum—a conditional veto somewhere.

A Bishop of Ohio is an aspirant for gubernatorial honors for the second time; but he is not likely to Rice up to his expectation.

The spiteful Northern papers call the present national legislature a Confederate Congress. Of course, this is not a nation, but a confederation of states.

Hon. J. A. Gla arrived in the city Wednesday morning. He is looking well and promises much for the approaching convention, to which he is a senatorial delegate.

Mr. Philip Joseph, of Delta, La., reached the city Wednesday. Mr. Joseph is engaged in a very promising business in the parish of Madison. He is looking remarkably well.

Spring has come. The cotton must be planted; the harvest must be gathered in the fall, the planter made happy, the laborer left in debt, and yet the stupid Negro turns his face northward to the snows of Kansas!

The Exodus.

If exodus means going out then we are about to move straight out of the realm of sentiment, which is apt to produce difference of opinion, and enter the land of facts—hard, stern facts—in the consideration of the subject in hand. The wealth of Louisiana lies in her soil. All her other industries are dependent on the soil. Every agency which looks to the cultivation of the land enters directly into the means of making the State rich and powerful. As agriculture is our main life stay, any irregularity which intrenches on it calls for immediate thought and action. Our labor system is in a crisis. The mischiefs which have been brewing for years from a studied indifference to the demands of the new political economy forced by changes consequent on the war, are bearing their legitimate fruit in the alarming exodus of the bone and sinew of the State. To just what extent this weakening of the labor force will go, depends on the good and ready sense by which the issue can be met. It is true, planters and business men can whistle their courage up by pretending not to care about the departure of the laborers; they may even profess to believe that the whole emigration business, without the application of any remedy, will soon right itself and all go on as quietly as ever before the riffle. While this is a pleasant way of grappling with a vexatious question, unfortunately it is not the method suggested by sense and experience. To master any difficulty is to first squarely estimate its force and then to apply the means to effect the needed success. The causes which dispose the colored laborers to leave the State are not the outgrowth of any one year. They are deeply imbedded in the labor system which exists between the planter and his hands. The marked adaptability of the colored man to the low lands of the South added to his constitutional dislike of change of residence, should be proofs enough that the hegira is based on something solid. The causes, therefore, and the cure for the exodus constitute the problem which calls for solution. The mistakes which clog our labor system are evidently the joint product of both planter and laborer; but, as in every other relation of life, the former is more to blame, because he is the more intelligent of the two. When we started out on the responsible duty of earning our own living with no other aid than what little of natural sense slavery left us for a guide, we were for all practical purposes at the mercy of every villain who might feel tempted to impose on us financially. When in pursuance of a desire to have a good time with our earnings, from our ignorance of the responsibilities of a freeman's life, we begged the planter to have a store on the plantation, he should have refused positively both as a kindness to us and an exhibition of goodness on his part. But knowing full well that we had yet to learn the first principles of economy, he nevertheless had the storekeeper settled on the plantation who tempted us with his wares by giving us large credit and charging fearful interest thereon. So long as the price of cotton was high, and the enjoyment of our new found liberties was fresh and intoxicating, this drain on our resources troubled us but little; but, as freedom became prosaic and we found that its necessities meant a constant battle with toil for to-day and to-morrow, we felt that the plantation store was the yawning grave which swallowed all our earnings. We have been yearly plunging deeper into debt—the arrears of the past being carried over to the following year. If, instead of working for wages, we have rented, we are charged ten dollars per acre for land which could not bring that price under the hammer. After making a crop of one and a quarter bale to the acre, ginned at a cost of three or five dollars per bale; provisions paid for at twice and three times the original cost; old and rotten calicoes bought at the value of linens and muslins; pinchbeck jewelry and gewgaws estimated at the worth of gold, if the freedman can make ends meet at the close of the season, he has done remarkably well. But generally he comes out in debt, and he has for some time past been forced to believe that he is doomed by circumstances to be a "hewer of wood and drawer of water" for the planter. He has been chafing accordingly with the restlessness of a person who has just tasted enough of freedom to aspire to the honorable desire to rise above the necessity of living from hand to mouth. But while these political economic causes have been for years agitating the mind of the colored laborer, and would finally induce him to leave, they have not of themselves sufficiently influenced him to this date to determine the present exodus. The political outrages have been the main motor in giving activity to the above causes to suggest the movement we are here considering. The race was patient and forbearing under the frightful massacres which disgraced the State during Republican rule, because the government and dominant party were of its choice and creation. When, however, Democracy stepped in and continued under its rule the wrongs which were tolerated in the past, the forbearance of the race came to an end, and it was ready for any overtures looking to residence in any place out of the State. The indispensable value of the colored race to the development of this State has long since been time and again asserted both in theory and practice. Here are glaring abuses which, partly of his own making and partly of the planter, call for reform, to induce him to remain in contentment and prosperity. That it is easy to right all these wrongs is plain to the planter and the business class. Just what and how the remedy should be, is to be clearly inferred from a diagnosis of the disease we have just given. Do away with the country store, encourage thrift and economy in the laborers, not in a missionary and philanthropic spirit, but as a matter of sound policy. Sell land to such of the laborers who are most industrious and give promise of being successful planters. In a word, deal with our people precisely as the oppressed peasants of the old world who flock to our Western wilds, are dealt with by residents there. Our people must become large tax-payers, but they can only be such by being owners of the soil. Thousands of acres which bring in no revenue to the owners, are held by banks and other corporations. Place these lands on the market in reasonable farms that colored men may have a chance on a small scale. But we need not enlarge. The duty of those most interested in retaining colored labor in the State is very plain. Let them act quickly and intelligently and we feel sure the labor question need never come up again as a disturbing element in the political economy of Louisiana.

Madison Delegation.

The Madison *Journal* of the 1st inst. disclaims any responsibility on the part of the Democrats of that parish for our election to the convention. How it can reconcile this statement with its advice on the morning of the election to the voters of Madison, to vote for Lucas, Pinchback and Bobe, the people's ticket, we should like to know?

It is well known to every sane man in Madison that we reluctantly allowed our name to be used as a delegate to the convention and positively refused to do so until assured by gentlemen claiming to have full authority to speak and act for the Democracy that our candidacy was perfectly acceptable to them. Possibly, if we are ever called upon to go into the details we may be able to throw some light upon the subject that will enable a curious public to understand the high and lofty tumbling of this modern acrobatic journalist.

The Democratic caucus of the Senate has resolved to have no political debate till the issues involved in the appropriation bills have been brought before the Senate for action.

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

Never Unanimous.

In our not very limited experience in public affairs, if we have learned one thing better than all the rest, it is, that in the matter of public enterprises it would be the height of folly to expect the *unanimous* support of the people in any undertaking, however important and essential to the general weal. We are therefore not surprised that there are people who think the proposed gathering at Nashville should have been a delegate convention instead of a conference, and others without any reason at all—save their inability to attend—disposed to question the wisdom of the movement and the motives of the men who originated it. To these narrow-minded carpers, we extend the "charity of our silence" and refer them to the following excerpts from two of our ablest exchanges:

That the proposed movement has its selfish aspects no one will doubt, as most conferences, or conventions, are made up of men who cherish a not very laudable ambition to advertise their stock-in-trade of political and civic lore. But we cannot see how they will be able to serve themselves without serving the people as well. History teaches that all the leaders of mankind, whether *self styled* or otherwise, if engaged in worthy enterprises never succeeded in raising themselves to any considerable extent without raising the masses in a proportionate degree. One thing is true: if there is no *agitation*, then there must be *stagnation*. We must keep the ball of progress rolling. It must not be allowed to become moss-grown from disuse. The people, not the white people alone but the colored people, must be constantly reminded of their present status, their relative, political, moral and financial status as an element of our cosmopolitan nationality. Already we are stagnating in politics. The novelty of the ballot over, we are learning to let our elections go by default. The novelty of a public school being over, the education of thousands of children is being neglected; and thousands of families are allowing their property to be sold for taxes, while the owners are spending their surplus dollars in some petty society.—Sentinel.

Objection not a little has been made to the coming Nashville Conference, on the ground that the men who are to compose it have not been elected by the people. To our mind, this is one of its very best features. The fact is, voting is run into the ground (to use street parlance) in our country. The men who suggested that conference and worked it up, mainly desired to get the opinion of the most thoughtful men of the nation. They knew well that only such would have any appreciable weight in the present condition of public opinion. The utterance of anybody and everybody would go for naught, therefore they adopted the only plan possible to secure the desired and necessary end; and the most sensible men of the country will endorse it.—Recorder.

To set at rest now and forever, so far as the Louisianian is concerned as one of the original advocates of a conference, the charge that it is designed to have a close corporation, we aver that our preference for a conference proceeded upon the assumption that such a gathering would be more numerous, more representative, and composed of better men than as a rule are chosen by primaries—too often packed in the interest of individuals—and we are glad to see that the best brains and character of the race concur in this opinion.

Remember that on Easter Sunday the "Constantine Commandery, Knight Templars" make their initial full dress, street parade, and visit the central church at 2 p. m. where it is reported a sermon by Bishop T. M. D. Ward, on the order of Knight Templars, and commemorative of the celebration will be preached. Old Pluvius is hereby beseeched to keep his flood gates closed for the time being, and allow his colleague old Sol, to turn back the gates above, and shed his burning gaze on us. Success, Sir Knights.

—The King of Burmah has summoned nearly all his able-bodied subjects to arms. The Indian government is, on the contrary, standing on the defensive.

—The Louisiana Lottery Company, by promulgation of the act abolishing its charter, has entered suit against the State Auditor, and others of Louisiana, in the United States Circuit Court.

NEWS SUMMARY.

—Gen. Fitz John Porter has been exonerated.

—The chairmanships of the House will be announced next week.

—Queen Victoria has had an interview with President Grevy.

—The Treasury has made another call of $10,000,000 5-20 bonds.

—A general advance on Cabul by the English has been ordered.

—Uncommon prairie fires in the West have done immense damage.

—Garibaldi is opposed to the Italian colonization of New Guinea.

—Dr. Butt, leader of the Home Rulers in Parliament, is dangerously ill.

—The Republicans have, as usual, elected their State ticket in Rhode Island.

—The public debt statement for March shows a decrease of nearly $900,000.

—The jury in the Oliver-Cameron case has given a verdict for the defendant.

—Probability of dead lock between the President and Congress still exists.

—Siam is likely soon to open diplomatic relations with the United States.

—Count and Countess de Chambord have presented the Pope with 20,000 francs.

—The English budget at the close of the financial year, falls below the estimate.

—The Democratic State nominating convention of Ohio has been called for June 4th.

—The Reichstag have unanimously granted an autonomy to Alsace and Lorraine.

—Senator Kellogg is said to be preparing a strong defense for the retention of his seat.

—An Anglo-Universal Bank, under Catholic management has been projected in England.

—President White, of Cornell University, has been confirmed minister to Germany.

—A woman's walking match at Gilmore's Garden, in New York, proves to be a sorry show.

—The case of Spofford S. Kellogg in the Senate may be postponed to the regular session.

—A joint occupation of Roumelia by several of the powers has been proposed by Bismarck.

—Cincinnati is taking interest in Capt. Cowden's plan of improvements for the Mississippi river.

—The House had a field day in discussing the army bill with the proposed amendments on Saturday last.

—Woman suffrage has been defeated in the Massachusetts House of Representatives by a vote of 85 to 82.

—Excepting Chicago, the Republicans have carried nearly everything before them in the municipal elections this week.

—The Governor of Tennessee has signed the bill providing for a payment of the State debt at fifty cents on the dollar.

—Sir Charles Dilke's motion of censure on the Zulu war has been defeated in the Commons by sixty majority for the Government.

—Russia is intriguing against the election of a prince to the Bulgariam throne until she can feel certain of the success of her candidate.

—The first instalment of reinforcements for the Zulu war has reached the Cape and is on the way to the relief of Col. Pierson's command.

E. OFFNER,
THE OLD RELIABLE
CROCKERY DEALER,
Is now Located at his Old Stand,
74.....Canal Street.....174
(Opposite Varieties Theatre,)
Where he sells CHINA CROCKERY GLASSWARE, PLATED WARE, CUTTLERY and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, cheaper than ever. feb10

Secession.

Missouri is blessed with a company of legislators who seem to have been succesful in awaking a strong feeling in favor of secession among the population of her large cities as is proved by the fact that Kansas City is anxious to be annexed to Kansas and St. Louis casts a wishful eye over the river and longs to become a part and parcel of the great and prosperous prairie State. This reads very much like a hoax; but nevertheless it is a fact that the Legislature of Kansas has adopted an act in reference to the case of Kansas City, and the Illinois Legislature has pending upon it a preamble and resolution in reference to that of St. Louis. The inference is unavoidable that a portion, at least, of the citizens of Missouri have not found in "local self-government" that unalloyed happiness that was fondly anticipated. On the contrary, they seem to be realizing the melancholy truth that instead of bread they have received a stone, that immigration has ceased, the State Treasury robbed, and the credit of the State completely blasted. The last Legislature added to the cup of bitterness by an act specially intended to deprive creditors of any means of enforcing the payment of moneys due them from county corporations, an act of infamy highly acceptable to the ruling Bourbon element of the State, but not specially calculated to entice capital from its hiding places of iron and stone for investment in Missouri manufactories, mines or railroads. The enterprising, public-spirited citizens of St. Louis and Kansas City clearly see and keenly feel the damage inflicted upon their interests by the atrocious legislation and general lawlessness that have afflicted the State; the hoodlums whom the cross-roads send up to the legislature care for none of these things, but imagine that the eyes of a gazing world are starting from the sockets with admiration of their chivalrous disregard of the generally accepted principles of good sense and honorable conduct. Bourbon editors, no longer able to conceal the fact of the decadence of the State, now attempt to conceal the real cause, by weaving plausible theories of thermal zones, but fail to show any necessary connection between their existence, and the deficit of nearly a half million in the Missouri Treasury, or how their theories will compensate the people for the prestige and prosperity which seems to be gone with but little prospect of returning while the present regime is continued in power.

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THE REMOVAL OF THE CONTENTS OF WATER-CLOSETS, SINKS, &c., in an inoffensive manner, without detriment to public health, is a subject which has engaged the attention of the authorities of all large cities for ages.

Physicians united in declaring that a large proportion of deaths resulting from cholera, cholera-infantum, dysentery malarious fevers, and even epidemics were attributable to the terribly offensive gases which arose from human excreta, upon its removal from the original deposit with buckets, agitating and exposing the contents to the atmosphere during the process of the work, and infesting the air while being transported through the streets to the nuisance wharf. All agreed as to its baneful effects, and sought in vain for a proper remedy.

The enterprise and ingenuity of a firm of Baltimore mechanics has at last overcome this seemingly insurmountable barrier, and given us an invention which, in the opinion of the sanitary officers of some twenty-five of the largest cities of the Union, is as near perfection for the purpose intended as it is possible to approach.

This invention is emphatically what it is claimed to be—An Odorless Excavating Apparatus—devoid of all the disgust acter as not to attract attention, nor would the passer-by unless informed, have any idea as to what was being done.

4. There is no odor whatever.—The sickening effluvia which arises under the old system is entirely obviated, and the gases consumed by a deodorizer.

The fact that the sanitary officers and boards of health of this, and nearly all other large cities, recommended its use declaring it to be cleanly, odorless, economical, practicable, and a preventive of disease, is a sufficient guarantee that the invention possesses all the qualities claimed, and shows it to be worthy of adoption from sanitary motives alone.

This apparatus is used in this city by the New Orleans Sanitary Excavating Company, who are now ready to go into practical operation.

All orders left at the office of the Company, 153 Common street, or sent to Box 913 Post-office, will receive prompt attention, and at low prices.

GREAT JACKSON ROUTE — NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO RAILROAD LINES.
DOUBLE DAILY THROUGH TRAINS.
On and after Nov. 13, 1877, Trains will depart and arrive as follows, from Caliope street depot:
DEPART.
Express No. 1..... 6:00 p. m.
Mixed No. 3..... 7:00 a. m.
ARRIVE.
Express No. 2..... 10:30 a. m.
Mixed No. 4..... 8:00 p. m.
No. 1 and 2 run daily, 3 and 4 daily, except Sunday.
Pullman Palace Sleepers through without change to Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, and for St. Louis a Sleeper is attached at Milan, Tenn., enabling passengers to go through without leaving the train. Only one change to New York and Eastern cities.
Friday evening's train makes no connection for Chicago.
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Leave New Orleans at 3:45 p. m. Saturday, and 7 a. m. Sunday.
Arrive at New Orleans at 9:20 a. m. Sunday, and 10 p. m. Monday.
This is the only line running double daily through trains to and from all points North and East.
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The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1879.

THE Rev. C. H. Thompson, rector of St. Philips who is at present in deacon's orders, will be consecrated to the priesthood by the Right Rev. Bishop J. H. D. Wingfield, Thursday the 10th inst., at 11 o'clock a. m. The episcopal clergy will be largely represented. The ceremony promises to be highly interesting. It is to be hoped the many friends and admirers of the Doctor will be present on that occasion.

IT is reported that several of our young gallants have taken umbrage at the gentle admonition appearing in our last week's issue, holding up in bold relief their regular nightly incursions, their innocent faults, and giddy chinnings. If by a strict performance of our professional duties the ire of our friends has been raised, their pardon beseechingly is implored, but regretfully are they reminded of the fact, that in case their useless and boresome visits are continued, no power on sea or land shall bull-doze us again into an unpardonable silence. So beware!

ON last Tuesday evening, 1st inst. a very pleasant company of ladies and gentlemen were enjoyably entertained at the residence of Mrs. Charles A. Roxborough. The happy impromptu gathering was occasioned by the arrival in city of Mrs. Robt. Harlan from Cincinnati, the guest of her sister Mrs. Weak. Among those present we take pleasure in noting, and whose short sojourn amongst us has been most agreeably appreciated, were Bishop John M. Brown of the A.M. E. church, Mrs. Parker, of Washington, D. C. and Col. Robt. Harlan and lady of Cincinnati.

HON. E. JNO. ELLIS. M. C. will accept our thanks for a copy of his bill to secure from loss the depositors in the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company.

If Mr. Ellis can secure the passage of this act through Congress he will entitle himself to the grateful consideration of such of our people who lost their hard earnings of years in the Freedman's Bank. As the charter creating the institution was national, we think it is as little as Congress can do to repair the wrong done by the failure of the bank through the swindling of the managers, to enact the act of Mr. Ellis. With even this done, the nation will still be far from having done full and ample justice in the premises.

ON last Friday evening the 28 ult. at the residence of Mr. T. de S. Tucker, the "Young Athenæum" gave its initial entertainment the success of which was greatly accelerated by the volunteer services of Mr. Downs, a very excellent and painstaking performer on the violin, ably assisted by a complete band. The evening of the entertainment was most beautiful and inviting, and the scene inside was equally noticeable for its brilliancy and beauty. This organization is composed, as its name implies, of the younger elements of society, but the culture and refinement already evinced, together with the "tout ensemble" of its gatherings, can well evoke the commendation of their elders and place them in a position both enviable and commendable. Success to the organization—A list of its officers was given in last week's issue, Thanks for appreciated favors.

THE state of marriage felicity has had, we are pleased to say a most happy and beneficial effect upon a once gay Lothario, who but recently wooed and won a dark-eyed blushing maid, to the pardonable envy of a host of ardent and now disconcerted admirers. A few nights since whilst wending our way quietly homeward at the seasonable hour of half after 8, our meditations were suddenly interrupted by a gentle tap on the shoulder, and against (?) our wishes we were hustled off to a restaurant, where a few oysters, with tender-loin trout and several delicious glasses of sparkling wine were quickly and effectively dispatched. The affable and generous carrier to whom we are indebted for such a substantial recognition, in plaintive accents and eloquent, persuasive argument labored hard to show us the great blessings attending the marriage tie, and the certain change of feeling that comes over the happy initiated, and as a living illustration of the truthfulness of his statement, his novel and unusual action. The simile was complete, and our conversion swiftly followed. Ye ancient gods, quickly carry us to the shrine of Venus! [This item from the pen of a member of the staff, doubtless was written just after he left the supper and wine to which he refers. It is such a fine description of how a fellow feels under the circumstances that we can't afford to "crowd it out."]

NATIONAL CONFERENCE.

A REDUCTION OF FARE.

The State House Tendered for Its Use.

THE ATTENDANCE WILL BE LARGE.

THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE *of Colored Men will be held at* NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, *Tuesday, May* 6, 1879.

THE New Orleans and Nashville R. R. will issue round trip tickets between New Orleans and Nashville for $24.15.

THE Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway will issue round trip tickets from Chattanooga, McKenzie, Union City and Hickman to Nashville and return for three cents per mile each way.

To delegates attending the NATIONAL CONFERENCE the Louisville and Great Southern R. R. will make excursion rates from Louisville at six cents per mile. From Memphis and other points they will give local excursion rates.

THROUGH the exertions of Messrs. Abram Smith and Wm. Sumner of Nashville, the Legislature of Tennessee has tendered the use of the House of Representatives for the coming National Conference to be held there May 6th.

People's Advocate: Gentlemen from Missouri, Kentucky, Illinois, and Indiana, will pay full fare on going to Nashville by the St. Louis and South-Eastern Railway, and returning, pay one-fifth, being one-and-one fifth fares for round trip, upon presentation of a certificate of attendance from the secretary of the Conference at Nashville, Tenn.

Mr. I. C. Wears, of Philadelphia, one of the clearest and deepest thinkers of the race has this to say of the conference and its originators:

All honor to the men who have taken the initiative in the matter of looking to the interests of that class of American citizens around whom the revolution and the reconstruction measures have thrown the safeguard of national organic law. The people everywhere should give encouragement to the enterprise.

Christian Recorder: Topic 18th of the forthcoming Nashville Conference is "Theory and Practice of American Christianity." This makes it necessary for clergymen to be present, and however much we oppose a mixture on *principle*, yet do we hope that a goodly number of divines will be present. "Anything to beat Grant," was the cry of the Democrats during the campaign of 1876. Anything to beat American caste ought to be the rallying cry of every colored man in the country.

People's Advocate: The following topics have been agreed upon by the executive committee to be discussed at the approaching convention at Nashville in May next.

1—Migration.
2—The sanitary condition of the colored people.
3—Beneficial associations, the expediency of consolidating them.
4—Relation of the Negro to the labor question.
5—The present political status of the Negro.
6—The necessity of a National Review devoted to the interests of the Negro-American.
7—The moral and social condition of the Negro.
8—The opportunity and capabilities for educated Negroes.
9—How shall we promote race purity, and what are the elements which now retard it.
10—The necessity of agitating the question of the civil rights of the Negro until they are fully secured.
11—The necessity of Lyceums for the literary advancement of the Negro.
12—Theory and practice of American christianity.
13—The necessity of technical and industrial education of our youth.
14—The duty of assisting our youth of both sexes in attaining higher and special education.
15—Necessity of the cultivation of commerce.
16—Agriculture and its relation to the Negro race.
17—Are the laws administered with justice to the Negro?
18—Influence of woman.

1879. 1879.

THE LOUISIANIAN

Will contain all the latest news of the day—Political, Literary, and General—thus making it one of the newsiest and most interesting weekly papers published in the State.

ADVOCATING THE RIGHTS OF MEN,

And representing, especially, the colored citizen, the LOUISIANIAN will mantain, as a fundamental principle, the perfect equality of all citizens, without regard to race or color.

OUR AIM

Shall be to foster kindly relations between the races, and to establish a more mutual respect for each other as the *very first* essential to the future peace and prosperity of our State and the South.

We enter upon our eighth year pledged to the advocacy of the

POLICY

that has governed the LOUISIANIAN from the beginning.

The necessity of a closer intercourse between the two classes—the colored and white people of our State—we rejoice to know, is fast becoming manifest; and, the recent emancipation of our people from the domination of political task-masters renders this desideratum possible.

HARMONY AND MODERATION

among all classes and between all interests; kindness and forbearance fostered where malignity and resentment reigned, and a common service of ALL the people will elevate our loved State to an enviable and rightful position among her sisters in the development of her boundless resources and matchless advantages.

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The LOUISIANIAN offers rare advantages to the merchant and business man. Our large and weekly increasing circulation within the State, and throughout the country, renders the service of our columns particularly desirable.

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A special feature of our paper will be its educational column, relating to matters affecting our common school system, the education of our youth, and the enlightenment of the masses.

FINAL.

With this statement of our purpose and laudable endeavor, we hope we shall receive, as we shall always strive to merit, commendation and support. Identified with every interest of our State, proud of its history and its advantages, we shall untiringly work in its behalf; counting no exertion too great or services too onerous to command and insure success.

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Riard's Employers' and Servants'

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184.....POYDRAS STREET.....184

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